# Morning Oregonian.

VOL. VIII PORTLAND, OREGON: SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868 NO. 11


## The Daily Oregonian.


HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

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We can supply those who wish to purchase, STODDARD'S PATENT TUCK MARKER one of the most useful attachments to the Machine yet invented with it while sewing one tuck is made the line of mark for the next
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Portland Dec 1 1867 dtf

Attention, Pioneer Base Ball Club!
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**Gymnastic Exercises.**
HALL OPEN EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) from 9 A M to 10 P M and Tuesday Thursday and Saturday from 10 P M to 1 A M.
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Portland April 16 1867 dtf

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DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN AND CURRENCY
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LEGAL TENDER NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD
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Office No 73 Front Street Portland
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TO IDAHO!
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FROM AND AFTER 10th INSTANT UNTIL further notice our rates for FAST FREIGHT will be as follows

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| From Portland to Silver City | 40 cents per pound |
| " Idaho City | 50 " " |
| " Boise City | 58 " " |
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| " Umatilla | 12 " " |
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Portland Dec 10 1867 WELLS FARGO & CO
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PIONEER LINE OF
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CARRYING THE U S MAILS and
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LEAVES UMATILLA EVERY MORNING AT 5 o'clock for Boise City. Connections made at Umatilla with Steamers for Portland.
JOHN HAILEY, Proprietor
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Ja 11 dtf

JOHN R FOSTER & CO.,
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GOODS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED TO ALL parts of the MINES IN OREGON IDAHO AND OWYHEE and the highest cash price will be paid for Bullion and Gold Coin.
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Geo C Johnson & Co } Portland Oregon
Wells Fargo & Co
Mark Goods care of J R F, Umatilla.
A full stock of Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Mining Tools, Powder and Steel always on hand. Highest cash price paid for Furs.
Jan1 dtf JOHN R FOSTER & CO

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OF ALL KINDS
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Also 200 lbs NEWSINK in 10 reams
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**MACHINERY**
OF ALL KINDS
Castings for Agricultural Machinery.
WROUGHT IRON SHUTTER WORK
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PATTERNS MADE TO ORDER BY
PETER TAYLOR.
All orders for Work will Receive Prompt Attention.
JOHN NATION,
Portland Dec 1st 1867 Superintendent

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NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,
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Will find at the above Establishment
**BREAD,**
Butter, Water, Sugar, Boston and Soda
**CRACKERS,**
PILOT BREAD, PIES, CAKES, &c., &c.
and Delicacies of the Season.
STEAMBOAT AND SHIP STORES,
Family Groceries,
FEED FRUITS, VEGETABLES &c &c
Bread and Pies delivered to any part of the City. Orders from a distance carefully filled and promptly dispatched.
The business to suffer will be conducted STRICTLY ON THE CASH PRINCIPLE.

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Regularity, Certainty and Dispatch!
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Monticello, Olympia and Steilacoom!
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PORTLAND AND VICTORIA.
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CHAS GRATIOT & A J DAVIS
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**PACIFIC STATES!**
Fourth Edition.
THOROUGHLY CORRECTED AND REVISED AND brought down to date. It is an Elegant Colored plate Map of the region between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and from California and Mexico to the British Possessions.
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ARE NOW MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF
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WHICH WE WILL SELL AT SAN FRANCISCO Prices and Terms equivalent with those of large All orders sent to PORTLAND SOAP FACTORY or McCRAKEN MERRILL & CO Agents will meet with prompt attention.
W T HIGGINS & CO Proprietors
NO 8 FRONT STREET, Portland Oregon
One Door West of the Office of Wells Fargo & Co
McCRAKEN MERRILL & CO Agts
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**REMOVED.**
ROBT J CRAWFORD
**CRAWFORD & CO.,**
HAVING REMOVED FROM THEIR OLD STAND 94 FRONT STREET TO
**No. 129 First Street,**
are prepared to fill all orders
**FAMILY GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,**
Will keep constantly on hand the best articles in the market, and assure their customers that every effort will be made to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late firm.
Portland January 1 1868

**Oregon Market!**
THE OREGON MARKET HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE
Southwest Corner First & Madison Sts
A full supply of the best
**BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL, HAM,**
BACON & CORNED MEATS of all kinds
Kept constantly on hand.
Orders delivered promptly and with care to any part of the city.
JAS KELLEHER, Proprietor
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**KEEP YOUR BUTTER SWEET!**
PRESERVE YOUR MEATS
**ROSS' NEW PATENT PRESERVER,**
FOR BUTTER, MEAT ETC
WILL KEEP BUTTER SWEET ALL THE YEAR round.
It prevents the rancidity of Lard.
It keeps it Fresh Sweet and Pure in all kinds of weather.
Will Preserve Meat in any Season.
You may kill your Hog Mutton Veal or Beef at any time.
FRESH MEAT IN HARVEST
FRESH MEAT IN ANY CLIMATE
Equally as well in Cold as Hot Weather.
We Guarantee the Preserver to do all we claim for the above.
COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE
Address F P HENDERSON Eugene City
Or C H WALLACE Walla Walla Oregon
aug24dawtf Agents for California and Oregon

**SAMUEL P. TURNER,**
Next Door to Empire Saloon, First St.,
WHITEWASHING CALCIMINING & HOUSE CLEANING AT MODERATE RATES
**BOOT BLACKING—ONE BIT!**
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## Equal Rights

CATHERINE HAYES GIVES HER OPINION UPON EQUAL RIGHTS.

The following is the concluding portion of the inaugural address of Governor Hayes, 10th:

Congress not passing upon the question as to whether State governments still remain practically. All now depends upon the efforts of the people themselves. The distinction between suffrage and office is plain. The right to vote is given rise in Ohio. The first effect of those who oppose this privilege would be to create a class of citizens entirely loyal, entirely qualified to vote, but entirely debarred from the right. Is this good policy? Is it safe? Is it the best way to secure the object in view? Is it not the surest way to keep alive the very prejudices which all men desire to see extinguished? Is it not the surest way to keep the whole question of reconstruction in a state of agitation?

The laws which created disabilities on the part of freedmen in respect to their rights were regarded by the people as a necessity. In both they were memorable in the history of the State. They regarded it with great favor, and by a large majority of the people as dangerous and unwarranted by a just and well settled policy. They felt that the question of negro suffrage was a question for the people of the States to decide for themselves. Without now raising the grave question as to the right of a State to withdraw its assent, which has been constitutionally given to a proposed amendment of the Federal Constitution, I respectfully suggest that the attempt which is now making, to withdraw the assent of Ohio to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution be postponed until the people shall again have an opportunity to give expression to their will. In my judgment this will never consent that the whites of the South, a large majority of whom were lately in rebellion, shall exercise in the government of the nation as much political power as man for man as the same number of white citizens of Ohio, and be allowed, in addition thereto, thirty members of Congress and of the Electoral College for colored people deprived of every political privilege.

### "Negro Supremacy"

[From the Chicago Republican.]

At the recent "Democratic" dinner at Washington, all the orators who spoke from Andrew Johnson down to Jerry Black and all the invited guests who wrote letters from Frank Pierce to the old Put Bune made the assertion that the reconstruction bills placed the negroes in the rebel States, as a race, in political supremacy and reduced the whites beneath negro rule. This silly statement which is repeated day after day by the Copperhead newspapers and in resolutions of Copperhead conventions is utterly disproved by the facts. In Mississippi and South Carolina the negro population is in excess of the white but that condition of things existed long before the war. It is possible that the war increased the negro excess but for that result the reconstruction acts are in no wise responsible. Assuming that the population of the whites and blacks of these States clear substantially the same proportion to each other now that they did before the war when the whites composed three fifths of the whole number how can the law which makes suffrage universal place three fifths of the people under the domination of two fifths, particularly when those two fifths have all the education, learning, experience and ability and are employers of the other two fifths, who have no political experience or information? For Governor Brown of Georgia, who was the rebel Governor of that State during the whole period of the war and a man of great influence in Georgia in a speech before the Georgia Convention assembled at Atlanta a few days ago told these Copperhead falsehoods to their faces in the capital of the State to them as follows: "The population white and black literally affected by these reconstruction laws is a great error in stating the constitutional amendment as well as better terms than those contained in the Reconstruction act. Congress had disfranchised the whites men longer than until the provisional government will expire. If we must have universal suffrage, he wanted it universal for both races."

The people North have been told lately that the 14th Congress established negro supremacy at the South. It was the precise charge of the rebel press and rebel leaders against Lincoln's election. There is not a State in the South in which the white majority is not large. With this majority and the greater superiority of the race in intellect, education, experience and wealth it would be the easiest thing in the world for the white people to control everywhere. The charge that Congress gave negroes power to force the Legislatures of the Southern States to adopt the Radical policy is false. It was not in the power of Congress to do so. The Legislatures were elected by the people, and it was the people who refused to organize under the reconstruction acts. Congress could not compel them to act. It could only say to every State, if you refuse to organize under the reconstruction acts you shall not be represented in Congress. Every State has been tried by military rule, and when the Legislatures refused to act the military were withdrawn and the State left to itself. Congress never compelled any State to act. It only said to every State, if you refuse to act you shall not be represented in Congress. Every State has been tried by military rule, and when the Legislatures refused to act the military were withdrawn and the State left to itself. Congress never compelled any State to act. It only said to every State, if you refuse to act you shall not be represented in Congress.

In these few sentences of Governor Brown's speech he avowed what nobody drinking a quiet at Washington ever attempted to deny, that a number of Copperhead conventions is utterly disproved by the facts. In Mississippi and South Carolina the negro population is in excess of the white but that condition of things existed long before the war. It is possible that the war increased the negro excess but for that result the reconstruction acts are in no wise responsible. Assuming that the population of the whites and blacks of these States clear substantially the same proportion to each other now that they did before the war when the whites composed three fifths of the whole number how can the law which makes suffrage universal place three fifths of the people under the domination of two fifths, particularly when those two fifths have all the education, learning, experience and ability and are employers of the other two fifths, who have no political experience or information? For Governor Brown of Georgia, who was the rebel Governor of that State during the whole period of the war and a man of great influence in Georgia in a speech before the Georgia Convention assembled at Atlanta a few days ago told these Copperhead falsehoods to their faces in the capital of the State to them as follows: "The population white and black literally affected by these reconstruction laws is a great error in stating the constitutional amendment as well as better terms than those contained in the Reconstruction act. Congress had disfranchised the whites men longer than until the provisional government will expire. If we must have universal suffrage, he wanted it universal for both races."

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Harper's *Bazar* is now published with a circulation of 100,000.

## LATE EASTERN NEWS

WASHINGTON D C Jan 10

THE WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATED

The Army has not for eight any decisive development. The War Office Investigation Mr Stanton was at the department as usual. He transacted all the customary business of the office and his authority as Secretary is recognized by all the different departments of the government. Official communications having passed between him and several of the Secretaries. His requisitions for money having gone through the necessary Bureaus of the Treasury as heretofore and he officially addressed both houses of Congress today. Papers with his endorsement and signature have also been sent in the ordinary way to the White House. The President has not yet held any further communication with him.

TEST CASE

A case has just been made to test the question as to the status of the States lately in rebellion in the Supreme Court. During the war the Confederate authorities in Texas sold several millions of dollars worth of indemnity bonds granted that State by the General Government to White Child & Co of Kentucky, and certain parties in New York and elsewhere. After the close of the war the authorities of Texas under the provisional government appeared in the Supreme Court here and asked and obtained an injunction restraining the parties holding the bonds thus sold from drawing interest on them. These parties now appear before the Court and through their attorneys ask that the injunction be dissolved upon the ground that Texas is not a State and has no standing as such in the Supreme Court. To do who have argued this claim that it was for the whole question of reconstruction in a different manner.

VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY RESIGNATION

The Secretary of War Mr Stanton sent a letter to the Senate to day in reply to a resolution of inquiry from which it appears that three fourteen officers are in service are as follows: Major General O O Howard Brigadier Generals Scott, Sewall, and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fred J Harker two Majors eleven Captains six Lieutenants and twenty one additional Paymasters. The order made by General Grant six weeks ago has been carried out with respect to all volunteer officers whose most of whom are retained in the service of the Freedmen's Bureau. The six Lieutenants and four of the Captains belong to the Veteran Reserve Corps. The Paymasters are likely to be retained for some time yet as their services are absolutely essential to the proper payment of the army.

GENERAL NEWS

From the Chicago Tribune Jan 1

The Committee on Banking and Currency in the House of Representatives, has agreed to report a bill for the substitution of greenbacks for the National Bank currency.

General Grant has engaged Senator Trumbull as the counsel for the military authorities, in the case of McArdle of Mississippi against the military to test the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws, before the Supreme Court.

Colonel Greene, of the Boston *Post*, declines the Assistant Treasurership of Boston offered him by Andrew Johnson. He says that the treasury of the *Post* is amply sufficient for all his demands.

Hon Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, whose health has of late been so bad as to cause him to entertain the purpose of resigning his seat in Congress is so far improved that his friends may expect shortly to hear from him in his seat again.

The leading article in the London *Times*, of December 31, occupied seven columns on a subject of no particular interest. English endurance is proverbial but we doubt if one in a hundred of the paper's regular readers went through the article.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* urges the nomination of Judge Chase for the Presidency, and proceeds to prove that the Republican party has no chance of success if it nominates what is called an available candidate. Will its chances be improved by nominating one who is unavailable?

We hear from a source which is of the highest authority that Ben Wade most emphatically denies that he is a candidate for Congress in place of General Garfield, and says that all persons who have used his name in that connection have done so without his authority and in violation of his wishes.

Dickens at Philadelphia, is the guest of Geo W Childs of the *Ledger*. His first reading was to a $5 000 house. He has written home to his friends that he expects to bag £50,000 in America during his stay. He finds the Yankee goose the best one he ever plucked.

What they Celebrate

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

It is a somewhat singular and suggestive fact that of all the great battles which have reflected glory on the American arms and illustrated American patriotism and valor, the only battle which the Democratic party ever celebrates is the battle of New Orleans. Not the last battle of New Orleans though that was infinitely more glorious as a military achievement, and gave to Farragut and his heroes a higher place in the roll of fame than ever was reached by the soldiers of 1812, though it was incomparably more thrilling in dramatic interest and astounded the world as few other exploits by land or sea have ever done, nevertheless that battle has never been mentioned by the Democrats. Unhappily, they were on the wrong side in that fight. The glorious *Hartford*, which went to the bottom still fighting heroically, was not the Democratic ship nor yet the immortal *Hartford* which went crashing over rebel iron-clads, shaking off rebel fire rafts, and driving rebel gunners from their casemates in Fort Jackson by her well aimed broadsides. The *Minnesota*, which floated a useless hulk to the Southwest Pass and grounded on the bar remained for months a monument of the Democratic fortunes in that conflict. The rebel ram which tried in vain to stop the Union fleet and was at last blown up in deep water on the eastern bank was a Democratic vessel. The Armstrong gun made in England sent here to aid the rebellion united Fort St Philip fired with dead level at ships bearing the stars and stripes, and at last knocked into everlasting silence by a shell from Porter was a Democratic gun. The unanimity never celebrate their defeats. There was the Democratic party does not celebrate the more recent and more glorious battle of New Orleans.

There have been some other battles, far more remarkable as illustrations of American heroism and endurance and soldiership, than the fight under General Jackson. An army of red coats contemptuously marched up to breastworks and were shut down by the rifles of well protected defenders to that extent that they ran away. That was the battle of New Orleans by Democracy celebrated. More recently American soldiers patriots in purpose but volunteers and comparatively raw recruits in military training have fought for two days as at Shiloh or for three days as at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge against overwhelming assaults and pressing of fortifications but their breasts to bear and their hearts have saved the nation by their determined and enduring heroism. But in these fights against Democracy was on the wrong side. Battles fought in all future history for the number of men engaged the importance of the issue, the duration of the contest or the marvelous courage and generalship displayed have since been fought the Wilderness Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge the siege of Vicksburg the three days battle at Gettysburg the prolonged battle all the way to Atlanta the death struggle in the gloom of the Wilderness the fighting around the Shenandoah and at the Forks all these transpired in the heart with pride and will be listened to time after time by many a patriotic household as the story is told with tears of sympathy with the heroic generals of the old world. But Democracy was not in the winning side in any of these battles. The Democratic party if it must celebrate any recent achievements in war, must celebrate the rout at Manassas and the slaughter at Fredericksburg, the starving of prisoners at Andersonville the firing of crowded hotels at New York and the assassination of President. These are the records which Democracy must celebrate if it celebrates the achievements of the past. The Democratic party has never celebrated the battle of New Orleans—the first and the last and most glorious.

It has been discovered that we have the right of fastening a quarrel on the island of St. Domingo which will enable us to secure the bay of Samana and thus obtain a foothold in the West Indies with all the public spirit saying for it. The *National Intelligencer* strongly urges this mode of getting rid of the Government as at once both wise and more becoming the dignity of the nation. Until this question is settled it holds we cannot fairly buy anything from St. Domingo, or have friendly dealings of any kind with its government. It seems the Dominicans, five or six years ago, drove off some Americans from an island near there of which they had taken possession. By arming what we want now under pretext of redress for this insult, we can save a great deal of money and settle the question of St. Domingo and Thomas. The plot is not a bad one at present.

The wife of the Prussian Crown Prince is a very good daughter. On returning recently from a visit in which her little son, Prince William, had remained her she was met at the palace by a number of people courteously bowing to her with the exception of those which she gracefully returned, but which the young Prince took no notice of. She will have to shoulder with the motherly reproof, "William, you must always be polite, take off your little cap to these good people."


**525 MILES**
OF THE
**UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD**
Running West from [illegible]
**ACROSS THE CONTINENT**
ARE NOW COMPLETED, [illegible]
THUS BRINGING THE LINE TO THE 80th of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that it will be laid thirty miles further, to Bryan Pass, the highest point on the road by January. The line will grade from the foot of the mountains to the [illegible] but eighty feet to the mile, while those of [illegible] roads is over one hundred. Work in this [illegible] on the western slope will continue the [illegible] and there is now no reason to doubt that the [illegible] line to the Pacific will be open for business [illegible].
The means provided for the construction of the National Work are ample. The United States [illegible] Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 per mile, for which it takes a [illegible] receives payment to a large if not to the [illegible] sections is finished, and after it has been [illegible] mile section is finished, and after it has been [illegible] by the United States Commissioners as to be in all respects a first-class road, thus [illegible] with depots, repair-shops, engines, and all the rolling stock and other equipments.
The United States also makes a present of [illegible] of land to the mile, which will become [illegible] property of the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and large portions are covered with heavy pine forests, and abounds in coal of the best quality.
The Company is also authorized to issue their First Mortgage Bonds to the amount and on the same security as the Government Bonds, and no more. Hon. S. D. Pomeroy, Hon. Oakes Ames and Hon. Samuel Hooper are Trustees for the Bondholders, to whom they deliver the bonds to the Company only as the road progresses so that they always represent a corresponding productive value.
The authorized capital of the Company is $100,000,000 Million Dollars, of which over five [illegible] paid in upon the work already done.


## EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.


At present the [illegible] of the Company are [illegible] only from its local traffic, but this is already more than sufficient to pay the interest on all their bonds. The Company can issue, if not another mile were built, its full amount of bonds and not doubt that when the road is completed to Salt Lake the traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond present belief, and, as the Company will be two compartments, it can always be done at low rates.
It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad Company is a Government Work, built by the Government money and that its bonds are a Government direction. It is believed that no work has been more carefully guarded. Land certainly not worth [ill

# The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 15, 1868


### UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention is hereby called to meet at Salem Marion county Oregon on the 24th day of March, A D 1868 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to be voted for at the ensuing June election, three Presidential Electors, Delegates to the Union National Convention and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention

The following is the number of Delegates to which each county is entitled under the apportionment of the Union State Central Committee namely

| | |
|---|---|
| For each county | 5 |
| Clackamas | 7 |
| Clatsop | 1 |
| Coos | 1 |
| Curry | 1 |
| Columbia | 2 |
| Douglas | 3 |
| Grant | 6 |
| Jackson | 6 |
| Josephine | 2 |
| Lane | 6 |
| Linn | 10 |
| Marion | 14 |
| Multnomah | 12 |
| Polk | 6 |
| Tillamook | 1 |
| Umatilla | 3 |
| Union | 3 |
| Washington | 5 |
| Wasco | 2 |
| Yamhill | 6 |
| Total | 106 |

By order of the Union State Central Committee

J. N. DOLPH, Chairman

J. W. Wesson, Secretary.

### The Brave some Ambitious Men are Made Of

At the close of the late session of the Washington Territory Legislature an entertainment was given by Speaker Johnson in which the members and officers of both Houses, and many other citizens of the Territory, participated. Of course toasts were offered and speeches made. It is not to our purpose at present to review the whole of the happy scene; we refer to it for the purpose of noticing the remarks of one of the distinguished guests, in response to a very noble sentiment which was offered on the occasion. That sentiment was as follows:

*The Ladies.*—Dear to her sons in the days of prosperity. When calamities gather around her, may you yet to her children, are her generous people and noble hills.

We learn from the *Standard* that Judge Wyche responded to the above, and we are favored by Judge with a synopsis of his remarks. The does equal credit to the head and heart of the distinguished Judge. He pitied the calamities of the South but rejoiced in the country's ruin. He was opposed to subjecting thirty millions of whites, who possess intelligence, wealth, and valor, to the bondage of four millions of negroes who, to adopt his own forcible language, are "uncompassed with ignorance, and as unfamiliar with the functions of government as a dog is in the Latin tongue." He opposed the "building up of the idea that the white man had no rights which the black man was bound to respect." He "had no such doctrine as that in this country." He "loved liberty," and therefore would "not see that a despotism of white men, capable of so high a destiny, should be ground under the heel of ignorance and the heel from their neck." These sentences are very well rounded to the ear, but in order to fully understand their meaning and how they came to be uttered, it will be necessary to speak of an incident or two in the history of the politics of Washington Territory.

A gentleman of that Territory occupying a judicial position was, considerably less than a year ago, a candidate before the Union party for the nomination as delegate to Congress. At that time he did not hesitate to "commend Congress" and oppose the President. The reconstruction acts had been passed and had gone into operation, and he believed in sustaining them. He did not then declare that the government of that country "had god" exclusively to defeated rebels. He had no well rounded metaphors about the "bayonet at the throat, and the heel upon the neck of that people." He was not afraid of negro domination. He did not deem it necessary to say anything against the terrible danger of universal establishing the doctrine that the white man has no rights which the negro is bound to respect. At that time he was not so quixotic. It was probably his opinion that the whites, with their numbers, energy, experience and property, would be able to stand up against negro competition. He thought the support of the Union party on the ground of his approval of the present policy of Congress, which is endorsed by that party. But he did not get the nomination. The choice fell on another. If that is often conservatising to its influences, and in this case it was clearly so. The gentleman in ermine evidently thought as several Oregon politicians have done, that a party which would not nominate him for a high office was too "Radical" for him to affiliate with longer and hence his virtual withdrawal from that party and his condemnation of measures which he fully approved only a few months ago. Now there are many persons who will think that the justice and policy of the reconstruction acts are in no wise affected or altered by the failure of an amiable gentleman to be chosen a delegate to Congress from Washington Territory that if those principles were correct while he was seeking an office under a pledge of supporting them, they are just as good when another candidate gets the office which the aforesaid ambitious gentleman was so anxious to fill. Let him seeking ambition have been frequently known on meeting with disappointment, to try to assuage its injured dignity by reviewing the causes of the opposite party. There have been a great many men whose political opinions have depended on their successes or disappointments in getting office. A very good author has said, and the sentiment is a good one for this occasion, that ambition should be made of sterner stuff. We have been thus particular about explaining the origin of one of the speeches delivered at the banquet at Olympia, because that speech has been pretty widely circulated by the Democratic press and under the circumstances it was fit, and even necessary, that this explanation should be made.

CONFEDERATES WANT "DIXIE."—At the Democratic meeting at Oregon City last week, some of the speakers who had been engaged failed to appear. However, the outcrifled who were present proceeded to make the best of it, and thought to supply the loss of speakers by playing their national air of "Dixie." Accordingly they called on the band for this stirring air, but as the band did not have the printed music to suit the piece, it failed to respond to the call, and struck up "Marching through Georgia" instead. This highly incensed a number of Democrats present, who left the hall with loud clamor and execrations because their Confederate airs had been profaned by the abolition song which had been sung by Sherman's "invading hordes" on their march to the sea.

Beriah continues his leaders got up on the "message" principle. The material for his last effort is furnished by the speech of a rebel "Major" of Virginia who laments that he is stripped of his "constitutional immunities," and that he "has no country." What a pity that the Confederacy did not succeed, so that this class of patriots might have had a country and been spared these lamentations!

A Union Club has been formed at Empire City, Coos county. The officers are President, Isaiah Hacker, Vice President, C. S. Sawyer Secretaries, M. M. Bates and H. H. Luce, Treasurer, James Cummings. We are assured that Coos county will give her usual Union majority.

About ten million feet of lumber was shipped from Coos Bay during the past year.

### Message which the President did not Present

The *Tribune* gives the following message which it was rumored that the President was about to send to Congress

*Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives.* An official copy of the resolution of the Senate, non concurring in the orders issued from this presence, suspending Edwin M. Stanton from exercising the duties of the office of Secretary of War, has reached me, through the regular channels of the War Department, and I hereby recommend to Congress the action which seems to me proper in view of the circumstances.

It will be perceived that Gen. Grant has made the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the law-making power and the civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares, by his acts, silently, but in the most emphatic manner, that the sacred right of the Senate to share in the responsibility of all appointments to and removals from office, as affirmed by the Constitution, and reaffirmed in the Tenure of Civil Office bill, shall not be crushed out or trodden under foot. He goes further, and, in one comprehensive act, the surrender of his office to the joint appointee of the President and the Senate, he asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be.

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of the country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of Washington to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country men," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of the law making power. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had "always regarded the rights of the civil authorities, through all dangers and disasters," wherever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world.

I am far from saying that Gen. Grant is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the only officer in high command at the capital who has carried these noble sentiments into practical effect by setting an example of deference and obedience to the legislative power.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. Grant's patriotic conduct is due—if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fitting that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D C., Jan 15, 1868.

HOLD THEM TO THEIR RECORD.—The Democratic papers everywhere are trying to beg off from the record which their party made during the war. But they shall be held to it, they shall not quibble and escape. On this point the Salem *Record* has the following well directed remarks

The *Tocsin* says Mr Sullivan discussed State sovereignty, and endeavored to prove for two hours that secession was wrong, and it declares that it was was not in dispute. That may be a good get off now, for the doctrine of secession has been decided by the people, but the Democratic party can not and shall not dodge it. It took its stand at the outset of the war for secession, for State sovereignty, against the war to prevent secession, and against granting supplies to carry on that war. It was vociferous against using negroes in the army to put down rebellion, denounced the emancipation proclamation, is yet hard pleading that slavery was illegally abolished, and telling how much the war against it cost. Hold them to their disunion record, to their sympathy with treason, and let them mourn for slavery, but let us claim and secure the vote of every man who considered the Union worth preserving and freedom a better national institution than slavery. That is our platform now and always.

The Boston *Sunday Courier* has a special dispatch from New York which announces positively that the New York *Herald* has been offered for sale within a day or two, and that certain partners in the *Tribune* Association are negotiating for the purchase. The price is understood to be $1,000,000, exclusive of the new building, but includes the four new presses, which cost $400,000. This sale is not on account of the trouble with the Associated Press, but, if rumor can be believed, is caused by certain family perplexities of the senior editor which have for some time been the subject of gossip.

FESTIVITIES IN INDIA.—While preparing for the expected victories in Abyssinia, the British Viceroy in India has been holding a grand celebration at Lucknow. For this purpose he assembled the princes of the great Oriental Empire of 200 000,000 of the subjects of Victoria, Empress and Queen, who passed before him in a gorgeous procession of Eastern magnificence, a single feature of which was four hundred richly caparisoned elephants.

Dickens declined church going at the Hub the Medical *Advertiser* suggests because he is uninterested in American politics.

On the New York Central railroad, by a late regulation, lost time is not to be made up by increased speed.

## By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGON AM]

### LATER TO FEBRUARY 3.

#### Congressional.

WASHINGTON Feb 13—In the Senate the memorial of the members of the convention at Cleveland was presented praying for an economical administration of the Government.

Howard presented a memorial of the citizens of Alabama against the [illegible]

Trumbull from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill to [illegible] the executive department of the government.

Sherman introduced a bill to prevent [illegible] and [illegible] of the United States Which was referred.

Wilson introduced a bill which was subjected calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by the commanders of the several districts in the late rebellion under the first Reconstruction act. Also the same for the Second District. Also the same for the Third District. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Sherman introduced a bill to amend the [illegible] act. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Wilson introduced a bill to regulate the disposal of lands thereafter given in aid of the construction of railroads. The bill gives all such lands to the States in which they are situated, and declares that the [illegible] of the United States under the bill is [illegible] Also the same for the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Howard introduced a bill to amend the act [illegible] with a view to the more speedy disposal of the public lands. The bill refers the claims of the Committee on public lands. Adjourned.

Cattell presented a memorial signed by over one thousand citizens of Alabama praying against negro suffrage. The bill proposing the restoration of Louisiana to representation was then taken up.

Conness moved to amend the bill by providing that no person who has been engaged in the rebellion shall be allowed to vote or hold office under the State Government. Lost.

Howard moved to amend by providing that no person who has been engaged in the rebellion shall be allowed to vote or hold office under the State Government. Lost.

Sherman moved to amend by providing that no person who has been engaged in the rebellion shall be allowed to vote or hold office under the State Government. Lost.

Buckalew moved to amend by providing that no person who has been engaged in the rebellion shall be allowed to vote or hold office under the State Government. Lost.

Trumbull moved to amend

and Commission.

RICHARDSON,
IONEER
Front and Oak Streets.

TION SALES
, GROCERIES, GENERAL
RDISE AND HORSES.
Wednesday and Saturday.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer

rivate Sale.
INED BAR and BUNDLE IRON;
ARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL;
, FILES, RASPS, SAWS;
PANS, BISKIT IRON, B. G. IRON
*ALSO*
tment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

AND POSITIVE SALE
OF
RS, GROCERIES,
Merchandise, &c.
FEBRUARY 15, 1868,
:30 o'clock A. M.,
OCKTAIL",
P. GOLDEN SYRUP;
S. I. SUGAR;
*ALSO*,
SAUNDERS' ADAM'S CANDLES;
EMERY'S do do
PARINE CANDLES;
*ALSO*,
YOUNG HYSON TEA;
CHOICE JAPAN TEA;
*ALSO*,
"ZAZA RICE;
*ALSO*,
GROUND PEPPER;
do MUSTARD;
*ALSO*,
LD GOV. JAVA COFFEE.
*ALSO*,
g, Bed Room and Kitchen
RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

PTH. LAW,
LER IN
OOD LUMBER,
AMAGE & WACON
OREGON,
HOUSE ARE TO ARRIVE, THE
OOK Street [illegible] to this Coast,
[illegible] and it will be
AND HICKORY PLANK,
ITE WOOD,
[illegible]
[illegible] NEW YORK,
[illegible] Capt. JAMES E. RUCKER,
AGE NOW AN EXPRESS
[illegible] and all [illegible] Pros.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
[illegible] Wright and [illegible] & Co.
[illegible] Liverpool and [illegible] Thos. by
[illegible] Western Steam Nav. Co.'s [illegible]
[illegible] A. [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible], Hamburg, [illegible] & Co.'s [illegible] and
[illegible] Line of the North German
[illegible] Lloyd.
[illegible] apply to
W. RAYMOND, Agent,
[illegible] of Pine and Battery Streets,
San Fran[illegible].

REVELATIONS
[illegible] Lectures!!
OF LECTURES ARE BEING
of Anatomy and Science
[illegible] the subjects,
[illegible] and What to Live For;
[illegible]'S AND OLD AGE,
[illegible] ALSO Reviews,
[illegible] Physiology and Nervous Diseases
[illegible] Philosophically considered, &c
[illegible] containing these Lectures will
[illegible] be sent, free, by mail,
[illegible] by the Secretary Pa-
[illegible] Montgomery St.,
sep5d&w2p

Agents Wanted
[illegible] on the Pacific Coast for the
[illegible]. FYFE CO., OF NEW YORK!
[illegible] GREATER INDUCE-
[illegible] more than any other C ompany
[illegible] by CHARLES C. NOR-
[illegible] Life Insurance Com-
[illegible] and Territories. Office, No. 420
[illegible] Francisco, up-stairs
[illegible] to furnish undoubted reference
feb5d1m2p

COFFEE!
SUPERIOR KONA COFFEE
[illegible] from the Sandwich Islands.
McCRAKEN, MERRILL & CO.
dec28. dawlm

# The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1868.

## CITY.

### Money Market.

San Francisco Legal Tender rates..... 71@72
New York Gold Quotations..... 140

VALUE OF PRODUCE EXPORTS.—Mr. McCormick, the compiler of the Portland Directory, has made careful estimates of the values of various articles of produce exported from this State during 1867, and the following are the resulting figures. They are probably under, rather than over, the actual totals:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, 120,240 barrels at $6 per bbl..... | $ 721,440 00 |
| Wheat, 78,440 bushels at 90 cents per bush | 68,715 60 |
| Apples, 33,506 boxes at $1 per box..... | 33,506 00 |
| Dried Apples, 4,995 pkgs at $12 per pkg..... | 59,496 00 |
| Bacon 5,6[illegible] gunnies at $11 per gunny..... | 62,227 00 |
| Lard, 1,[illegible] pkgs at $11 per pkg..... | 14,553 00 |
| Beef, 1,920 barrels at $15 per bbl..... | 15,360 00 |
| Pork, 610 barrels at $18 per bbl..... | 5,490 00 |
| Butter, 1,442 pkgs at $24 per pkg..... | 33,808 00 |
| Eggs, 2530 pkgs at $7 per pkg..... | 17,640 00 |
| Tallow, 21 barrels at $15 per bbl..... | 315 00 |
| Salmon, 4,214 pkgs at $7 per pkg..... | 29,498 00 |
| Potatoes, 1,710 at $1 per sack..... | 1,710 00 |
| Oats, 865 sacks at $1 25 per sack..... | 1,081 25 |
| Middlings, 4,630 sacks at $1 25 per sack ... | 5,787 75 |
| Barley, 372 sacks at $1 25 per sack..... | 465 00 |
| Onions, 1,872 gunnies at $2 per gunny ..... | 2,244 00 |
| Beans, 81 sacks at $1 per sack..... | 81 00 |
| Bran, 1,116 sacks at 60 cents per sack..... | 669 60 |
| Fowls, 70 coops at $7 50 per coop..... | 525 00 |
| Cider, 33 pkgs at $16 per pkg..... | 528 00 |
| Hides, 4,312 pkgs at $5 per pkg..... | 21,560 00 |
| Skins, 87 bales at $5 per bale..... | 435 00 |
| Furs, 69 bales at $50 per bale..... | 3,450 00 |
| Wool, 9,209 bales at $40 per bale..... | 142,360 00 |
| Leather, 516 pkgs at $30 per pkg..... | 15,480 00 |
| Cheeses, 133 boxes at $2 per box..... | 266 00 |
| Currants, 27 barrels at $4 per bbl..... | 81 00 |
| Sacks, 81 bales at $2 per bale..... | 162 00 |
| Ale barrels, 1,[illegible] at $3 50 per bbl ..... | 1,68[illegible] 50 |
| Oregon Pig Iron, all born at $35 per ton ... | 1,750 00 |
| Horses, 149 head at $200 per head..... | 29,800 00 |
| Ox, "Oregon Baby," 4,380 lbs..... | 1,700 00 |
| Quartz, 120 sacks, at $25 per sack..... | 3,000 00 |
| Turpentine, 117 cases at $45 per case..... | 1,855 00 |
| Pitch, 36 barrels at $6 per bbl..... | 216 00 |
| Varnish, 29 cases at $8 per case..... | 136 00 |
| Hair, 22 pkgs at $20 per pkg..... | 440 00 |
| Ashes, 120 barrels at $5 per bbl..... | 600 00 |
| Bottles, 45 cases at $5 per case..... | 225 00 |
| Furniture, 147 pkgs..... | 2,000 00 |
| Wagons and buggies, 40..... | 8,000 00 |
| Grass seed, 30 bags at $6 per bag..... | 240 00 |
| Flax seed, 10 bags at $6 per bag..... | 60 00 |
| Printing and wrap paper, 230 bls at $15 bl. | 3,450 00 |
| Lumber, 2,291 M feet at $1[illegible] per M..... | 2,832 00 |
| Shingles, 257 M at $2 per M..... | 514 00 |
| Shooks, 15,259 pkgs at $30 pkg..... | 4,500 00 |
| Staves & Headings, 156,000 M at $50 per M | 75,000 00 |
| Hoop poles, 128 pkgs at $12 per pkg..... | 1,470 00 |
| Produce, 100 pkgs at $10 per pkg..... | 1,000 00 |
| Total value of specified articles produce &c... | $2,462,795 75 |
| " " of lst dust, bars, &c..... | 4,001,000 00 |
| Total exports..... | $6,463,795 75 |

BASE BALL MATTERS.—Mr. Theodore F. Miner, formerly of this city, and a member of the Pioneer Base Ball Club, visited Philadelphia in December, as the representative in the National Base Ball Convention, of the Pioneer Club of Oregon. Subsequently, he wrote from Albany, N. Y., to the Club here, a very interesting letter, from which we take, by permission, the following extracts: "I arrived in Philadelphia at [illegible] P. M., Dec. 10th. The Convention was assembled at the Chestnut street theatre at 10 A. M., on the 11th. I was agreeably surprised at finding almost the entire assembly composed of fine looking men. The rowdy element I had expected to find was not there. * * * During the calling of the roll much enthusiasm prevailed. When the names of the most prominent and popular clubs, such as the Atlantics, of Brooklyn; Athletics, of Philadelphia; Nationals, of Washington; Mutuals, of New York, etc., were called, the delegates were applauded. But to the credit of Oregon, be it said, that upon the Pioneers of Portland, Oregon, being called, their delegate was [illegible] greeted. The house came down. I think I am safe in saying that every delegate present cheered and applauded the Pioneers. The reception to the "delegate" from Oregon, though unanticipated for, I assure you, was highly gratifying. Singular to relate, the West had, by far, the largest representation in the Convention. Each club in a State Association was allowed two votes, through its delegates to the National Association; thus, Illinois, representing 35 clubs, had 110 votes; Ohio, 42 clubs, 84 votes; Wisconsin, 26 clubs, 52 votes; Indiana, 21 clubs, 42 votes; Nebraska, 1 club, 2 votes; Missouri, 1 club, 2 votes; Oregon, 1 club, 2 votes. Total for the West, 294 votes. All the remaining votes in the whole country could have amounted to but little more than 100. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at allowing one man to come into the Convention with 110 votes in his pocket, as did the delegate from Illinois. Only 70 regulars will be allowed to cast votes at the next meeting, which will be held in 1869. The regulars will be selected from the three clubs standing highest in the list of averages. Each club, however, is allowed to send as many delegates as it may choose, but only three can vote. The Convention will meet in this city on the 21st inst. If the clubs wish to form a State Association, they must act promptly.

ROLL OF HONOR.—The following is a list of names entitled to a place on the Roll of Honor, for the quarter ending Feb. 14th, 1868—Portland Academy and Female Seminary:

Annie Atkinson, Kate Bachelder, Albina Bachelder, Mary Barkwell, Minnie Barrett, Louise Beck, Annie Breck, Minerva Bryant, Alta Bryant, Nellie Camp, Laura Camp, Sallie Campbell, Celia Clay, Minnie Cook, Mary DeVore, Rebecca Eagleton, Nora Egan, Hattie Foster, Annie Gault, Charlotte Hall, Mary E Hall, Alice Henderson, Katie Holman, Henrietta Hoyt, Sarah Hoyt, Matilda [illegible], Mamie Iller, Annie Kenneth, Laura Eliza, Virginia Ladd, Addie Lownsdale, Agnes Lownsdale, Ada Lovejoy, Mary Marquam, Bell McBride, Helen Miller, Katie Nelson, Maggie Patton, Irene Quivey, Mary Robb, Sarah Robb, Eugenie Rosenheim, Flora Sayre, Emily Shattuck, Mary Sullivan, Nellie Thompson, Carrie Wilcox.

George Ainsworth, Melville Anderson, Edward Atkinson, Willie Beeson, Kenneth Beck, Foster Bennett, William Bennett, Willie Benson, Harry Benson, Charles Bliss, Marcus Bliss, Richard Bird, Lewis Blumauer, Henry Byrd, Harry Brown, James Burke, Clarence Carter, Winfield Chapman, Harry Chapman, Eddie Crandall, John Crawford, Edward Deady, Ainsworth Dierdorff, Willie Dierdorff, Oscar DeLin, Perry Dither, Charles Grinnell, Thomas Harvey, Daniel Harvey, Harry Henderson, Fred Holman, Theophilus Humphrey, M.M. Hunter, M. Jacobi, Will le Jones, Willie Ladd, Charles Ladd, Warren Lefler, Jesse Marks, John Mason, Wilbur Masters, Benny Mayer, Herman Metzger, Albert Morton, Wilbur Morton, Frank Robinson, Willie Roberts, George [illegible], Ladru Royal, Bernard Selling, Simon Selling, Eugene Shelby, Daniel Schindler, Samuel Simon, Lisy Starr, Miles Starr, John Stice, Fred Strong, Thomas Strong, Willie Strong, Horace Shafford, Douglas Taylor, Walter Thompson, Edward Tracy, Willie Upton, Matthew Watson, Holt Wilson, George Zimmerman.

STREETS AND SIDE-WALKS.—During the late cold weather, the streets have received an immense amount of garbage which it was impossible to remove while frozen. Since the gutters have thawed out, these accumulations are becoming decidedly offensive besides being very unsightly. The health of the city would not be injured in the least by having a general clean up, and the general appearance of things wouldn't be damaged any, if the police would at once enforce the regulations concerning garbage deposits and obstructing the side-walks. The latter has recently become such a nuisance as to be very damaging to Christian serenity. It is doubtful if a man or woman is living who could walk the length of Front or First streets without saying something wicked, along the piles of wood, packing boxes, goods and chattels, and a thousand and one other obstructions on the side-walk.

PACIFIC TURBINE WATER WHEEL.—This new invention, by Mr. H. W. Shipley, is advertised this morning. According to the statements made by Mr. Shipley, it involves a new principle in the use of water as a motive power, and if his claims are correct, a very important one. He claims that this wheel utilizes the water more perfectly than any wheel ever invented, giving a per cent of power greater by twelve to twenty per cent. If so, and the certificate of Mr. Kelly seems to place the matter beyond reasonable doubt, the Pacific Turbine Water Wheel must soon supercede all others, especially where economy in the use of water is necessary. The Willamette Iron Works is about to engage in their manufacture, in numbers and sizes to suit all possible demands. Orders may be sent either to the Willamette Iron Works or to Mr. Shipley.

THE "NEXT STEAMER" COMING.—We hear it stated that one of the corporators of the Oregon and Humboldt Railroad represents to his friends that the engineers of that road are now on their way here, and upon their arrival will begin the work of preliminary surveys, as soon as practicable. According to the report current, the stock has been all taken at the East, and the contractors will proceed upon their part of the responsibility as soon as the Oregonians will be asked for. Twenty miles of road are to be completed during the present year. This report is all very fair, very independent and all that, but we shall await the arrival of the "next steamer," before we tie to it. If the engineers are on board the "next steamer," and if they do go to work, we may begin to have a dawning confidence in the rest of the story.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPON, JUDGE.—The following are the proceedings of Friday, Feb. 14th:

State vs. William Fox, John Holt and John Brooks-bank; indicted for larceny in a dwelling house—arraigned; J. H. Stinson appointed by the Court to defend.

State vs John Williams; indicted for larceny in a dwelling house; arraigned, and C. A. Dolph appointed by the Court to defend.

H. C. Hill vs A. Meier, cause submitted to jury.

John Terwilleger vs O. R. Rosenbruyst; action on account; jury trial; judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $175 cents and $10 25 costs.

Grand Jury brought in two bills of indictment.

THE VANCOUVER PLANK ROAD.—The petition circulated by Mr. Schaeben, for the improvement of the road between East Portland and Switzler's Landing on the Columbia river, has already received near two hundred signatures of residents of this county, nearly every one of whom is a considerable tax-payer. The scheme seems to meet with no opposition from any quarter, while the friends of the measure are pushing forward with zeal and strong hopes of success. The present interruption to communication, is a strong argument in its favor, as it illustrates, practically, the necessity of improved communication. We know the friends of the measure will "strike while the iron is hot."

THE CANAL SURVEY.—The contract between the city of Portland and the Oregon Central Railroad Co., agreed upon in these columns recently passed by the City Council, was drawn up and signed by the respective parties last evening—Col. Gaston, President, and W. C. Wilson, Secretary, representing the Company; and W. S. Caldwell, Auditor and Clerk, representing the city.

THE GYMNASIUM.—The gymnasium on Second street will be re-opened this evening under the management of Messrs. Bischel & Hill. They propose to commence a regular course of instruction, and will be ready this evening to make permanent arrangements with the Club who have the institution under lease. It is the purpose of the conductors to keep the institution running until the beginning of the Base ball season. We would recommend all who wish to enter the field in good condition, to take it at once to attend the Gymnasium this evening, when satisfactory arrangements may be made for the season.

MEETING OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the O. C. R. R. Co. was held last evening at the office of the Company in Portland, in accordance with [illegible] Articles were entered into. Col. Gaston will head a party to locate Washington county to pass the interest on deposit of the Company's lands for twenty years. A [illegible] canvass will be instituted.

FLAX EXPORT.—Several bales of broken flax straw came down the river, yesterday, consigned to Messrs. McCracken, Merrill & Co. It came from the mill at Salem and, we are informed, is to be shipped to San Francisco on speculation, to be used for upholsters purposes. As there are already some consignments of flax which are fit for little else than paper, this kind of stuff is likely to become a regular article of export.

OPENING NAVIGATION.—The floods of December filled the Tualatin river, in many places, with drift. The freeze coming on immediately, the river fell but very few stage and it was impracticable to clear out the drifts. The P. L. Co. have now a gang of men at work, under the direction of Capt. Kellogg, in cutting all the drifts loose, so that when the water again rises they may be carried out, as before.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED.—At the close of the term of the Portland Academy and Female Seminary yesterday, diplomas were awarded to three graduates. Miss Mary Robb, Wilbur Masters and Albert Morton. Dr. Watkins, the President of the Institution, presented the diplomas, with the usual addresses to the recipients.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.—In addition to the regular services at the various churches to-morrow, a sermon will be preached at the M. E. Church, at 3 P. M., by Rev. A. Myers, Pastor of the Lutheran Church. This church has religious services at the above named hours, on each Sunday.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—An evening or two since, a clothes line on the premises of Mr R. B. Sinnott was robbed of about $50 worth of clothing. The thieves took every article hanging on the line, but even leaving a shirt collar or wristband. The theft occurred early in the evening.

VALENTINES.—Yesterday, the day annually devoted to the honor of St. Valentine, the patron of love-sick birds and other bipeds, was celebrated in this city with a profuse expenditure of billets, not less than 500—as is estimated—having passed through the delivery at the post office.

SORE THROAT.—Since the change in the weather, colds have been very prevalent, and in many instances, inflamed throats and febrile symptoms have ensued. Several cases of which we have known, were severe, confining the patient to indoors for several days.

WOOL.—The latest advices outside of telegraphic reports, from San Francisco, says of wool "There is a fair demand for good shipping grades. Sales include 50,000 lbs Spring, at 17@17½c, and 15,000 lbs Burry at [illegible]@17½c advance."

STEAMER ECHO.—A telegram from Oregon City last evening, says: "Steamer Echo arrived here this afternoon and was taken to the P. T. Co's dry dock for repairs. Capt. Pease will have her ready to make regular trips by Wednesday next.

PRODUCE.—Arrived per steamer *Alert*, from Oregon City yesterday, 737 bags wheat, 525 qr sks flour, 255 sks feed, 97 boxes apples, 15 gunnies bacon, 8 hf bbls dried apples, 3 bskts eggs, 2 cases woolen goods, and 6 bales broken flax straw.

STEAMER COMETE.—This steamer, which has been on the ways receiving repairs and machinery, is said to be now ready for launch, and will in a few days be ready for active service. She belongs to the opposition line of Ruth & Co.

HAMS AND BACON.—These articles, which are not usually quoted by telegraph, were selling on the 1st instant, at San Francisco, at 14@20c for Oregon hams and 12@13c for Oregon bacon.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The U. S. Circuit Court will reopen this morning at 10 o'clock, when the opinion of the court in the case of Field vs. Squires, will be announced.

THE FIDELITAS.—By private telegram, we learn that the steamer *Fidelitas* will sail from Victoria for this port to-day.

The name of Minnie Couch was unintentionally omitted from the Roll of Honor of the Portland Academy for the quarter just ended. In justice to Miss Couch I have to say in this public manner, that no name is entitled to a higher place on the Roll than hers. T. M. GATCH.


EDUCATIONAL.

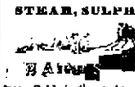
The next Quarter of the

PORTLAND ACADEMY AND FEMALE SEMINARY

WILL BEGIN MONDAY, FEB. 17, 1868.
feb3d1tf

J. A. CHAPMAN,
SURGEON,
OFFICE—NO. 89 FIRST STREET,
feb4d1tf

STEAM, SULPHUR, VAPOR BATHS.

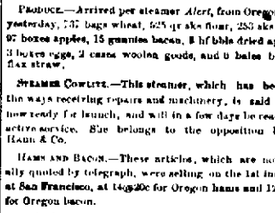


For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, RHEUMATISM and MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS
The attention of sufferers from Colds is directed to these Baths, as one or two will Remove the severest Cold. Also,
Warm, Cold and Shower Baths.
Steam or Vapor Baths, $1 00. Warm Baths, 50 cents.
CHAS. F. WIEGAND, Proprietor,
Parrish's Brick,
Washington street, near Front,
Portland, Oregon.
sep5d1tf

Multnomah Lodge No. 13, I. O. G. T.—Holds Regular Meetings at 7½ o'clock on Saturday evenings of each week. All members in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. O. T.

Samaritan Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in Stark's building, third story opposite Arrigoni's Hotel. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.
Feb. 4, 1868. dtf

Willamette Lodge No. 5, F. & A. M.—Holds its Regular Communications on the [illegible] and 3d Mondays of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.
ap17tf




Parrish & Atkinson,
AGENTS.
No. 110 Front Street.

LaGrande Gold and Silver Mining Co.
Location of works, Eagle Creek, Union county, Oregon. Notice.—Those are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment levied on the second day of December, A. D. 1867, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective share-holders as follows:

| Names. | No. Certificate. | No Shares. | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. A. Wood | 107 | 25 | $25 00 |
| " " | 108 | 10 | 10 00 |
| " " | 117 | 5 | 5 00 |
| " " | 157 | 4 | 4 00 |
| Wm. Cottle | 127 | 125 | 125 00 |
| L. W. Sheldon | 173 | 3 | 3 00 |
| Charles Allenby | 133 | 12 | 12 00 |
| Arthur Warwick | 141 | 30 | 30 00 |
| " " | 152 | 30 | 30 00 |
| " " | 159 | 20 | 20 00 |
| Wm Wilson | 128 | 26 | 26 00 |
| " " | 145 | 100 | 100 00 |
| Gibbs, Hovey & Morgan | 155 | 137 | 137 00 |
| Gerstle, Rinhardt & Co | 99 | 100 | 100 00 |
| " " | 151 | 21 | 21 00 |
| B. B. Bobillo | 174 | 60 | 60 00 |
| John Stubbs | 78 | 20 | 20 00 |
| J. M. Pyle | 89 | 100 | 100 00 |
| " " | 91 | 25 | 25 00 |
| " " | 94 | 75 | 75 00 |
| B. G. French | 56 | 500 | 500 0 |

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Trustees, made on the second day of December, A. D. 1867, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, LaGrande, Oregon, on Monday, the 3d day of February, 1868, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
A. H. SEELEY, Secretary.
LaGrande, Oregon, 6th January, 1868. jan25d1tf

POSTPONEMENT.—The above sale is hereby postponed until Monday, the 2d day of May A. D. 1868, at the same time and place.
By order of the Board of Trustees,
feb14d10m3 A. H. SEELEY, Secretary.

BLACKSMITH'S AND CARPENTER'S TOOLS, For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

HAYING AND HARVESTING TOOLS, For sale by H. W. CORBETT & CO.

MACK & HATCH,
DENTISTS,

The patronage of the undersigned, FIRST CLASS OPERATIONS respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
N. B. NITROUS OXIDE administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Also the RHIGOLENE SPRAY used for those who prefer it.
OFFICE Corner of Washington and Front Sts. Entrance on Washington, Portland, Oregon.
jy13dtf

Portland lt. A. C. No. 1. Regular Convocation on the [illegible] evening of each month at Masonic Hall No. 16 N. [illegible] street.
By order of M. E. H. P.

DR. C. W. COOL,
DENTIST.

THOSE WHO DESIRE FIRST CLASS DENTAL SERVICES will find Dr. Cool [illegible] He is making a NEW AND IMPROVED ALUMINITE PLATE. The material is [illegible] not to [illegible] the entire composition will be [illegible] as strong and one third lighter than the common vulcanite plate. It [illegible] the [illegible] of the mouth from rough or [illegible] and [illegible] a tinning of black. He has [illegible] one [illegible] half of the common Aluminite plates [illegible] in one short time, [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] The [illegible] is [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW

PORTLAND FRIDAY Feb 14, 1868

Gold closed at New York last evening at 140⅝—one per cent less than our last week's quotation The San Francisco price of Legal Tenders is 140@— p m

There is no change in the general condition of the business markets since our last report The upper Columbia river is still closed by ice precluding all business in that direction From the Willamette valley are limited to staple goods but the general exhaustion of assortments renders it difficult to fill even these, and these trade is in every way hedged in Stocks in every line are seriously broken and through the arrival of the steamer may supply the deficiencies in part, it must be yet several weeks before any large and general orders can be filled without trouble Quotations are but little more than nominal throughout the lists,

The following are the receipts and exports of wheat at San Francisco, for the month of January, 1868 has been exceedingly unfavorable Sometimes of the import and export trade at this port may be found from the following list of arrivals and departures of vessels to and from foreign ports during January 1868 I do not whether the returns of any port in the United States of Europe will show a wider range of commercial relations than is presented to the Pacific Coast The details in the cargoes of the above vessels would be exceedingly interesting but the space at my disposal permits their insertion The imports embrace the products and manufactures of nearly every civilized nation in the world A total of 85 cargoes imported and 90 exported I do not whether the returns of any port in the United States of Europe will show a wider range of commercial relations than is presented to the Pacific Coast The details in the cargoes of the above vessels would be exceedingly interesting but the space at my disposal permits their insertion from the following list of arrivals and departures of vessels to and from foreign ports during January 1868 A total of 85 cargoes imported and 90 exported

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The following from the Sacramento Union's San Francisco Market Review, of the 1st inst

The sum of San Francisco during the first month of 1868 has been unusually active notwithstanding the weather has been exceedingly unfavorable Some idea of the import and export trade at this port may be found from the following list of arrivals and departures of vessels to and from foreign ports during January 1868 A total of 85 cargoes imported and 90 exported

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